THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1829. NO. 13.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

ON SALE
At the City Auction Room,
No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles*, of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware*, assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons*,
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.
ALSO
300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.
And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J HANSON,

May 29—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER,
Front, between Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

CALEB LEE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR.
Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Western Farmers' Almanac
FOR THE YEAR 1830.
Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.
ALSO,
A German Almanac,
(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.
The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, *Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

April 25—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
By Wetmore & Havens,
No. 97 MARKET STREET,

AN extensive addition to their stock, of complete sets of plain gold and ornamented China Tea Ware, China Coffee Bowls and Saucers; China Teas; Butter Cans; Honey Plates; Bowls, Pitchers; Cake and Tea Plates; Ornaments; Blancmange Molds; Toast-racks, &c.

A new and splendid style of Dining and Chamber Ware. Also, a good assortment of Britania Ware.

All which they offer for sale, on better terms than have ever been offered west of the mountains, and equally as good as can be obtained in Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New York.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1829.—tf.

English Reader and Vocabulary

THE subscribers have recently published Bentley's revised and improved edition of the English Reader; with the addition of a Vocabulary annexed to the work, containing all the words used in the English Reader, *divided, accented, defined*, and the part of speech annexed; arranged in *alphabetical* order; adapted to the orthography and *pronunciation of Walker*: with a *Key* representing the different sounds of the vowels referred to by the figures.—To which is added a catalogue of the *proper names* contained in the English Reader, pronounced according to Mr. Walker's rules for the pronunciation of proper names:—Likewise a general *summary* of the *Globe*, containing a list of the different *countries*, and their population, the number of *square miles;* the number of *inhabitants* to each square mile; the *chief cities*, the form of *government* and prevailing *religion*.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Oct 17—tf

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,
AUCTIONEER,
No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

THE subscribers having established the following well known fast sailing coppered SHIPS in the trade between this port, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, they will succeed each other in sailing throughout the year.

Ship BENJ. RUSH, Captain Henry Duff,
" ULYSSES, " John Myres,
" DUMFRIES, " Joseph Harvey,

These ships being all of the first class, and roomy between decks, and commanded by captains experienced in the Passenger Trade, those who come out by them may rely on every comfort which can be provided. Persons residing in any part of this country wishing to send for their friends from either ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, can secure a certain passage by calling personally on the subscribers, or by application to their agents, Messrs. R. GALWAY & Co. Pittsburgh.

WM. & THOS. ADAIR.

Baltimore, July, 1829.—2aw.6mo.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.
Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is *tempered or hardened as the Crowly Steel*, and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15—1y.

GEORGE GOLDER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO
Messrs John Dillon & Son, Mr. James Risguet, J. S. Copeland, D. Convers, } *Zanesville.*
K'Kee Clark & Co. Richard Bowen, Mason & M'Donough, John D. Davis, } *Pittsburgh.*
Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia.*
Col. Nosh Zane, Knox & M'Kee, Zane & Pentoney, } *Wheeling.*
A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*
Wheeler & Chamberlain,—Cincinnati.

January 27, 1829.—1y.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

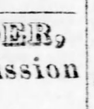
S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

For Sale,

THE TWO STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, now occupied as a Grocery Store by Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store and being an eligible stand for business.



Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street,

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP

April 14—tf

Steam Mill Flour, &c. &c.

300 barrels fresh Steam Mill FLOUR;
40,000 lbs. pig LEAD, from Fever River;
5,000 lbs. bar LEAD;
15,000 lbs. SHOT, assorted numbers;
For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.

July 21, 1829.

ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE. In two volumes. "For a light, free, flowing, and truly feminine style, we know not where to look for Mrs. Charles Gore's equal among living female writers, or her superior among dead ones. She is a charming writer, and one who will not easily find a rival, except in—herself. In other words, she, and she only, is the writer who can make us forget the pleasure which we have received from these 'Romances of Real Life.'"—*Court Jour.*

Just received and for sale by
HOLDSHIP & SON.

Sept. 18.—tf.

WALLACE & BEGGES,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS
No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of
WATCHES,
Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,
of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail*, on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.

June 26, 1829.

HENRY JONES & CO.
No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS BY
FIRE.
The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire—

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores, and other Buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandise upon the land or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163 1-2 Chestnut-street, third door below Fifth-street, either personally or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—3mo

Fourth St. Livery Stable.

THE subscriber having purchased the Stable formerly occupied by Wm. Graham, jr. in Fourth street, between Wood and Smith field, and having enlarged the stock, is now prepared to accommodate the public with carriages, barouches, gigs,, and riding horses on the most reasonable terms and of the best quality.

Also, Horses kept by the day, week, month or year.

A. B. SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, August 25, 1829.—3m

A neat Hearse in good order and ready at the shortest notice. Charges to the poor for the hearse will be moderate.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny Town

August 25, 1826.—tf.

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WARE HOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3—tf Agent. P. M. A.

PROVISIONS, &c. &c.

300 barrels fresh FLOUR,
50,000 pounds BACON,
100 barrels WHISKEY,
100 do prime PORK,
100 do MACKEREL,
75 hhds. } SUGAR,
100 bls. }
100 bales COTTON.
few casks Muskrat Skins, just received from Fever River,

For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.

July 17, 1829.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER
Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of
DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 360 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 15 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.

November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,
(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)
Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,
LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c

Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

WHOLESALE
QUEENSWARE,
Glass & China Warehouse,
WOOD STREET.

Thomas G. Gaylord

IS now receiving large supplies of QUEENSWARE and CHINA, which, added to his former stock, will make his assortment very large and complete.

He is prepared to pack all orders at the shortest notice, and at the lowest Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, with very low carriage.

Western merchants, who wish to sell assorted crates, and retailers, are invited to call and furnish themselves on as accommodating terms as can be had east or west of the mountains.

Pittsburgh, May 8.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of
COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,
Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and
Velvet Bordering.

H HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets

October 10—tf

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices*,
Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts.
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.
On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.
No. 26 Wood-street,
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.
Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.

June 23, 1829.—tf

J. HANSON,
Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,
No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable
British, French, India, and Domestic
DRY GOODS:
Together with a quantity of
Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York*, and *Baltimore*,) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece*, at *Private Sale*, on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening*, at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,
MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of
Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS.

THE subscribers having considerably enlarged their Manufacturing Establishment, would inform their customers and the public generally, that they have constantly on hand a handsome assortment of the best *Juniata Bar, Round and Square Iron*, of all the various sizes.

Also, *Boiler, Hoop and Sheet Iron*, of the best quality.

Having entirely abandoned the process of puddling, they are now manufacturing all the various sizes of NAILS from 3d to 20d, of the very best Juniata Blooms and principally by eastern workmen. All orders for any of the above articles can be filled with promptness, on as advantageous terms as at any other establishment in the place.

It may be observed, that the subscribers stamp all their Bar Iron with their names.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
Juniata Iron Works, Near Pittsburgh.

Aug. 18, 1829.—3mo.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 26—tf.

BREWSTER'S PATENT
ECLIPSE SPEEDER.

THE subscriber having obtained license of Gilbert Brewster for building and vending his newly invented ECLIPSE SPEEDER, in the Western country, would inform the public, that they are constantly making and on hand at his shop, in Bridesburgh, near Philadelphia. Orders, directed to him through the Post office at Kensington, will be promptly attended to. The numerous advantages which this Speeder possesses over any other, are the following: It is far more simple in construction, occupies much less room, requires much less power, less attention, costs much less money, and does much more work than any other Speeder now in use. This Speeder contains from 8 to 10 spools; those of 8 spools, with proper attention, supply from 700 to 800 spindles; those of 10 rove 900 to 1000 spindles.

PRICE AT MY SHOP.
For one of 8 spools, $250 } Including Patent.
For one of 10 do 275 }

The space occupied by those of 8 spools is only 44 by 18 inches, and requires less power than one head of drawing.

ALFRED JENKS.

Oct. 23, 1828. ——1ycp

Pine Creek Iron Works.
For Sale.

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS, } Assignees
ISAAC LIGHTNER, } of
JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

SMITHS' VICES,

A VERY superior article of the above, just received, and for sale by
S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood-streets.

August 11.—3mo

EDUCATION.

MY EVENING SCHOOL will be open for the reception of Students, on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

☞ Apply at the School Room, No. 56, Third Street.—Terms moderate.

JOHN M'NEVIN, *Instructor.*

Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1829.—tf

PROSPECTUS

OF the HARRISBURGH CHRONICLE.

The Chronicle is published at the seat of government of Pennsylvania; supports democratic republican principles; advocated the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, and is the advocate of his administration, the republican policy of which, as indicated by its measures, fully justifies the confidence reposed in the President by the American people.

The Chronicle has been, and will continue to be, the steady supporter of Internal Improvement and Domestic Manufactures.

During the session of the State Legislature, succinct, impartial, and faithful accounts of the proceedings of that body, reported by one of its editors, is furnished by the Chronicle.

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE.

This paper is published *twice a week* during the session of the State Legislature, and *once a week* during the remainder of the year, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

For *six months*, including the session of the Legislature, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in advance. For the session alone, Two Dollars in advance.

No subscriber can discontinue his paper until all arrearages are paid. Oct. 27.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nut Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, July 21——wtf

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL,
HAGERS-TOWN.

MISS INGLIS'S Private Boarding School will re-open on Monday, the 2d of November. The Session then commencing, will embrace the whole scholastic year of ten months; this method being thought preferable to the division of the year into two Sessions, as heretofore.

Young ladies are boarded, and instructed in the various branches of an English Education taught in the most respectable Female Seminaries, for $150 for the whole term, and at the rate of $170 for any period less than the whole term; and no additional charges are made for bed, bedding, washing, ironing, fuel, lights, &c. Payment made half in advance on entering, and the remainder at the close of the year. No pupil received for less than half a year.

For the French and Spanish languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Lacework, an extra charge is made.

Books, Music, and Stationary furnished at a moderate advance on the wholesale price.

October 6, 1829.—1m

NOTICE.

JAMES KERR, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having this day executed an assignment to the subscribers, of all his real property, and all the goods, wares and merchandise, which are in his store, or elsewhere, for the purpose of sale, and also, all his actions, rights of action, claims and demands whatsoever, for the benefit of and in trust for such of his creditors residing in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, as shall, within thirty days from the date thereof, sign a release of the said James Kerr, from all actions, rights of action, and demands, whatsoever. Public notice is hereby given, that the assignment may be seen on application to either of the subscribers residing in Pittsburgh, or to Alexander M'Clurg, of the city of Philadelphia, Merchant.

WM. BELL,
DAVID KING,
GEORGE FARIS.

Oct. 16—6t.

NEW MUSIC.—PIANO FORTES.

W. R. COPPOCK has received, and for sale, at his Music Room, 39 Second-st. opposite the Post Office, two elegant Piano Fortes, from the celebrated factory of Firth & Hale, New York; which, for quality of tone, and evenness of touch, are not equalled in this place. Also, a choice collection of MUSIC, comprising all the new and fashionable Songs, Marches, Rondos, Variations, &c. &c. of New York and Boston; the whole will be disposed of at the original price.

Ladies wishing to obtain music, can hear the same played over before purchasing.

Mr. Coppock's class for Young Ladies on the Piano Forte, with singing, is now commencing.—Application to be made as above.

N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned.

October 6, 1829.—tf

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of
MACHINE CARDS,
From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—tf.

SHOES & LEATHER.

JAMES H. DAILY
NO. 75, WOOD STREET,
Has just received a general assortment of
BOOTS & SHOES,
Of every description, purchased at the Eastern Market, within the last month. His stock now consists of a choice variety.

ALSO—*A QUANTITY OF*
LEATHER,
Of various kinds; and having made arrangements to be regularly supplied from the eastward, with the above articles, he will be enabled to dispose of them to country merchants and others, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23—tf

Poetry.

DEATH OF THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER.

Died he as the soldier joys to die,
When the banner he follows is waving high,
And from voices, whose tones he remembers well,
Loudly the cheers of triumph swell:
Till victory's shout on the free breeze floats.
He hath caught its sound, 'mid the wild war notes,
—One flash of hope, his eyes grow dim—
The land he hath served will remember him!

Died he as the patriot prays to rest,
His labors all crown'd and his country blest,
Garrulous age, his echo of fame,
Repeating the proud and cherished name;
While the spirit of youth, like a charger stirred
By the clarion's swell at the glorious word,
Thirsting for danger, and spurning at fear,
Bounds to follow his hero's career?

He died, but not on the battle plain,
Where laurels are freshened with crimson rain,
Nor the rolling drum, nor fife's shrill tone
Nerved him to stifle the low death groan;
Nor the clasp of a comrade his cold hand thrilled,
And bade his heart leap ere its pulse was stilled;
That a message of love from his lips should be borne
To the fond friends who never might greet his return.

He died, and his memory passed away,
Like the rainbow gleam from the torrent's spray;
And ne'er at his country's high triumphs was heard
His *name*, that should be the signal word,
When from learning's halls, and bowers of mirth,
Young Genius at Freedom's call, starts forth
And ye read in the fearless flashing eye,
He comes to the battle ' to do or to die!"

He died, and 'twas by the foeman's hand,
But not like a soldier, by ball or brand,—
A felon's fate was his fearful doom!
Yet gather young flow'rs to deck his tomb.
Spring's earliest buds—they shall emblems be
Of the hopes that wooed him to victory—
O, bright they shone,—but there came a frown,
And his sun in its morning light went down!

And he died, and his death was a bitter one,
For taunting foes were gazing on:
He heard their scorn on his lov'd land poured,
Yet his fettered hand could not grasp his sword.
He stood beneath the fatal tree,
And gazed on his cord undauntedly!
If there came a pang, it blanched not his cheek—
And of the wish they had mocked, he disdained to speak.

He died when the war-cloud was gathering fast,
When havoc and horror were borne on the blast—
But sure to the martyr of freedom was given
A glance of the future when ripe for heaven—
O didst thou not see, young Hale in that hour,
The eagle's broad pinions in pride and power,
Bearing the banner of liberty,
Shadow thy own land from sea to sea?
And didst thou not feel, when pouring thy breath,
That duty done, plucks the sting from death.

CORNELIA.

Miscellany.

From Blackwood's Magazine for September.

A SCENE OFF BERMUDA.

The evening was closing in dark and rainy, with every appearance of a gale from the westward, and the weather had become so thick and boisterous, that the Lieutenant of the watch had ordered the look-out at the mast head down on deck. The man, on his way down, had gone into the main-top to bring away some things he had left in going aloft, and was in the act of leaving it, when he sung out,—"A sail on the weather bow." —"What does she look like?"—"Can't rightly say, sir; she is in the middle of the thick weather to windward."—"Stay where you are a little.—Jenkins, jump forward and see what you can make of her from the fore-yard." Whilst the topman was obeying his instructions, the look-out again hailed—"She is a ship, sir, close hauled on the same tack,—the weather clears, and I can see her now."

The wind, ever since noon, had been blowing in heavy squalls, with appalling lulls between them. One of these gusts had been so violent as to bury in the sea the lee-guns in the waist, altho' the brig had nothing set but her close reefed main-topsail, and reefed foresail. It was now spending its fury, and she was beginning to roll heavily, when, with a suddenness almost incredible to one unacquainted with these latitudes, the veil of mist that hung to windward the whole day was rent and drawn aside, and the red and level rays of the setting sun flashed at once, through a long arch of glowing clouds, on the black hull and tall spars of his Britannic Majesty's sloop Torch. And, true enough, we were not the only spectators of this gloomy splendor; for, right in the wake of the moonlike sun, now half sunk in the sea, at a distance of a mile or more, was a warlike looking craft, apparently a frigate or heavy corvette, rolling heavily and silently in the trough of the sea, with her masts, yards, and the scanty sail she had set, in strong relief against the glorious horizon.

Jenkins now hailed from the fore-yard—"The strange sail is bearing up, sir." As he spoke, a flash was seen, followed, after what seemed a long interval, by the deadened report of the gun, as if it had been an echo, and the sharp half-ringing, half-hissing sound of the shot. It fell short, but close to us, and was evidently thrown from a heavy cannon, from the length of the range. Mr. Splinter, the First Lieutentant, jumped from the gun he stood on—"Quartermaster keep her away a bit"—and dived into the cabin to make his report.

Captain Deadeye was a staid, stiff-rumped, wall-eyed, old First Lieutenantish-looking veteran, with his coat of a regular Rodney cut, broad skirts, long waist, stand-up collar, over which dangled either a queue, or marlinspike with a tuft of oakum at the end of it,—it would have puzzled the Old Nick to say which. His lower spars were cased in tight unmentionables of what had once been white kerseymere, and long boots, the coal-scuttle tops of which served as scuppers to carry off the drainings from his coat-flaps in bad weather; he was, in fact, the "last of the sea-monsters," but, like all his tribe, as brave as steel—when put to it, as alert as a cat.

He no sooner heard Splinter's report, than he sprung up the ladder, brushing the tumbler of swizzle he had just brewed clean out of the fiddle into the lap of Mr. Saveall, the purser, who had dined with him, and nearly extinguishing the said purser, by his arm striking the bowl of the pipe he was smoking, thereby forcing the shank half way down his throat. "My glass, Wilson," to his steward. —"She is close to, sir; you can see her plainly without it," said Mr. Treenail, the second Lieutenant, from the weather nettings, where he was reconnoitering. After a long look through his starboard blinker, (his other skylight having been shut up ever since Aboukir,) Deadeye gave orders to "clear away the weather-bow gun;" and as it was now getting too dark for flags to be seen distinctly, he desired that three lanterns should be got ready for hoisting vertically in the main-rigging.—"All ready forward there?"—"Then hoist away the lights, and throw a shot across her forefoot—Fire!" Bang went our carronade, but our friend to windward paid no regard to the private signal; he had shaken a reef out of his topsails, and was coming down fast upon us.

It was clear that old Blowhard had at first taken him for one of our own cruisers, and meant to *signalize* him, "all regular and ship-shape," to use his own expression; most of us, however, thought it would have been wiser to have made sail, and widened our distance a little, in place of bothering with old-fashioned manœuvres, which might end in our catching a tartar; but the skipper had been all his life in line-of-battle ships, or heavy frigates; and it was a tough job, under any circumstances, to persuade him of the propriety of "up-stick-and-away," as we soon felt to our cost.

The enemy, for such he evidently was, now all at once yawned, and indulged us with a sight of his teeth; and there he was, fifteen ports of a side on his main-deck, with the due quantum of carronades on his quarter-deck and forecastle; whilst his short lower masts, white canvass, and the tremendous hoist in his topsails, showed him to be a heavy American frigate; and it was equally certain that he had clearly hooked us under his lee, within comfortable range of his long twenty-fours. To convince the most unbelieving, three jets of flame, amidst wreaths of white smoke, glanced from his main-deck; but in this instance, the sound of the cannon was followed by a sharp crackle and a shower of splinters from the fore-yard.

It was clear we had got an ugly customer—poor Jenkins now called to Treenail, who was standing forward near the gun which had been fired—"Och, sir, and its badly wounded we are here." The officer was a Patlander, as well as the seaman. "Which of you, my boy?"—the growing seriousness of the affair in no way checking his propensity to fun—"Which of you,—you, or the yard?"—"Both of us, your honor; but the yard badliest."—"The devil! Come down, then, or get into the top, and I will have you looked after presently." The poor fellow crawled off the yard into the foretop, as he was ordered, where he was found after the brush, badly wounded by a splinter in the breast.

Jonathan no doubt "calculated," as well he might that this taste of his quality would be quite sufficient for a little 18-gun sloop close under his lee; but the light was not to be so easily taken out of Deadeye, although even to his optic it was now high time to be off.

"All hands make sail, Mr. Splinter; that chap is too heavy for us. Mr. Kelson," to the carpenter, "jump up and see what the foreyawl will carry.—Keep her away, my man," to the seaman at the helm; "Crack on Mr. Splinter—shake all the reefs out,—set the foretopsail, and loose topgallant sails; stand by to sheet home, and see all clear to rig the booms out, if the breeze lulls."

In less than a minute we were bowling along before it; but the wind was breezing up again, and no one could say how long the wounded foreyard would carry the weight and drag of the sails. To mend the matter, Jonathan was coming up, hand over hand with the freshening breeze, under a press of canvass; it was clear that escape was next to impossible.

"Clear away the larboard guns!" I absolutely jumped off the deck with astonishment—who could have spoken it? It appeared such downright madness to show fight under the very muzzle of the guns of an enemy, half of whose broadside was sufficient to sink us. It was the captain, however, and there was nothing for it.

In an instant was heard, through the whistling of the breeze, the creaking and screaming of the carronade slides, the rattling of the carriage of the long twelve-pounder amidships, the thumping and punching of handspikes, and the dancing and jumping of Jack himself, as the guns were being shotted and run out. In a few seconds all was still again, but the rushing sound of the vessel going throught the water, and of the rising gale amongst the rigging.

The men stood clustered at their quarters, their cutlasses buckled round their waists, all without jackets and waiscoats, and many with nothing but their trowsers on.

"Now, men, mind your aim, our only chance is to wing him. I will yaw the ship, and as your guns come to bear, slap it right into his bows. Starboard your helm, my man, and bring her to the wind." As she came round, blaze went our carronades and long-gun in succession, with good-will and good aim, and down came his foretop-sail on the cap, and all the superincumbent spars and gear; the head of the top-mast had been shot away. The men instinctively cheered. "That will do; now knock off, my boys, and let us run for it. Keep her away again: make all sail."

Jonathan was for an instant paralysed by our impudence; but just as we were getting before the wind, he yawed, and let drive his whole broadside; and fearfully did it transmogrify us. Half an hour before we were as gay a little sloop as ever floated, with a crew of 120 as fine fellows as ever manned a British man-of-war. The iron shower sped—ten of the hundred and twenty never saw the sun rise again; seventeen more were wounded, three mortally; we had eight shot between wind and water, our main-top-mast shot away as clear as a carrot, and our hull and rigging otherwise regularly cut to pieces. Another broadside succeeded; but by this time we had bore up, thanks to the loss of our after-sail; we could do nothing else; and what was better luck still, whilst the loss of our main-top-mast paid the brig off on the one hand, the loss of head-sail in the frigate brought her as quickly to the wind on the other; thus most of her shot fell astern of us; and, before she could bear up again in chase, the squall struck her; and carried her main-top-mast overboard.

This gave us a start, crippled and bedevelled though we were; and as the night fell, we contrived to lose sight of our large friend. With breathless anxiety did we carry on through that night, expecting every lurch to send our remaining top-mast by the board; but the weather moderated, and next morning the sun shone on our blood-stained decks, at anchor off the entrance to St. George's harbor.

Foreign News.

From the Baltimore Patriot, October 26.

The Hamburg papers, of the 18th September, give, as the most important rumor which followed the arrival of the Courier in Berlin, that the preliminaries of the peace had been definitely concluded, upon the following basis:—

"1. Moldavia, Wallachia and Bulgaria are to be placed under the sovereignty and protection of Russia.

"2. The conditional emancipation of Greece is to be recognized, and its territory to be enlarged.

"3. Several fortresses on the Black Sea, taken by Count Paskewitsch, are to be ceded.

"4. The free navigation between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean is to be secured by the demolition of several of the fortresses on the Bosphorus.

"5. A pecuniary indemnity of several hundreds of millions of rubles is to be paid to Russia, in consideration of the expenses of the war; and as the Sultan declares his incapacity to comply with this demand at present, security for the future payment is to be given." *Hamburg Rep. Sept. 19.*

It is quite probable that the preceding rumors embrace the leading outlines of the terms of peace, because they correspond, in the main, with the conditions which Russia laid down at the commencement of hostilities. In the manifesto issued by the Emperor of Russia on that occasion, it is declared—

"That he will not sheath the sword till the Treaties of Kamardje, Jassay, Bucharest, and Ackerman, and the Commercial Treaty of 1783 are punctually fulfilled; till the inviolability of the Russian flag is recognized, and personal safety secured to all Russian subjects wherever they may be; till the trade of the Black Sea is declared free, and the Bosphorus open to all nations; till the independence of Greece is recognised on the basis of the Treaty of London; till amnesty is granted to the inhabitants of Servia, and Moldavia and Wallachia placed under the protection of Russia, and till an indemnity is given for the expenses of the war, as well as for the losses sustained by Russian subjects."

As it regards the independence of Greece, it is very likely that the obstinacy of the Sultan may have induced the conqueror to make his terms still more rigid, than were exacted by the Treaty of London, and therefore the Hamburg article may be true upon this point.

The details of the occupation of Adrianople by the Russians, as given by General Diebitsch, are not rendered less interesting by subsequent events. They "confirm all we knew before respecting the force, the conduct, and the self disorganization of the Turkish garrison, to which several thousand irregulars had been added, together with a great number of armed inhabitants. Not one shot was fired; and so anxious were the defenders of the place to relieve themselves from all responsibility, that they did not even wait the expiration of the time granted them by General Diebitsch to consider his terms, nor, indeed, to obtain any terms whatever, but disbanded themselves without any capitulation, some of the Pachas of two or three tails riding up to join the conquerers, others galloping away, and the whole garrison throwing away its arms."

From all the accounts, it is clear that at the supposed date of the truce, Gen. Roth having occupied Redesto, and sent a division farther to the right to take possession of Enos; the Russians were therefore established on the coast of the Gulf of Enos, communicating with the Archipelago and the Mediterranean, and on that of the sea of Marmora, within fifty miles of Constantinople; whilst in the Black Sea, Admiral Greig, as it will be seen by an account from the Prussian State Gazette given below, had taken Ineada, the last port of any importance before approaching the entrance to the Bosphorus. At the time, therefore, that the march of the Russians was arrested by the armistice, the advance against Constantinople was taking place at once upon three lines—one under Gen. Diebitsch, in person, on the straight road from Adrianople; another under General Roth, from Rodosto, along the sea of Marmora, probably joined by the fleet of Admiral Ricord; and the third under Admiral Greig, along the coast of the Black Sea, and down the Bosphorus.

A letter from Trieste of the 9th of September says—"A ship which has arrived in 24 hours from Ancona, has this moment brought us word that two steam boats, one from Zante and the other from Cerfu, have spread a report at Ancona that the united squadrons of England and France have occupied the castles of the Dardanelles, and have cast anchor in the Hellespont with the concert of the Turkish government, and without having been opposed by the Russians."

Augsburg Gazette, Sept. 15.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Oct. 25.

LATE & IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Sully, Capt. Macy, which arrived this morning from Havre, we have received Paris dates to Sept. 29th, and Havre dates to the 30th inclusive.

On the topic of all-absorbing interest, the relations of Russia and Turkey, we have made copious translations and extracts, from which it will be seen that *PEACE had NOT been concluded at the latest accounts, and that even the ARMISTICE is NOT of that general and decisive character which it has been represented.* The accounts, as usual, are not free from contradiction, but the following conclusions, which are drawn from the whole by the Journal du Commerce of the latest date, are perhaps not far from the truth:

PARIS, Sept. 29.—"This is the amount of the various news from the East, as published in the Gazette of Augsburgh: 1. Negociations were opened on the 1st of Sept. at the head quarters of the Russian General, (then at Adrianople,) between the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and those of the Ottoman Porte. 2. On the 3d of September, these negociations were suspended but not broken off—the Turkish Plenipotentiaries having obtained a delay for the purpose of consulting their Government on one point of the treaty. 3. The delay granted by the Russian General would expire on the 14th of September, the day on which the treaty must be ratified by the Porte. 4. Notwithstanding all this, the march of the Russian troops had not been suspended, and according to accounts from Constantinople of Sept. 5th, their advanced posts were within 10 or 15 French miles of that capital.

The negociations have not, then, been broken off, but suspended; hostilities have not been recommenced, for the march of the army has never been suspended.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, with the American Minister (Mr. Rives) on board, arrived at Havre, September 21st. On the 22d she sailed for the Mediterranean.

A Hail Insurance Company, it is said, is about to be formed in Paris, under the auspices of Gen. La Fayette, who will be one of the largest shareholders.

Expected Change in the British Ministry.—The London Courier of Sept. 28th, says—"We are able to assert on very good authority, that there is to be a change in the British Ministry. We are yet ignorant who are to compose the new ministry, but know that the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel will no longer constitute a part of the Cabinet."

PARIS, Sept. 29.—We hear that the Government have given orders for the dismantling of forty small vessels, nineteen or twenty of which belong to the port of Toulon. They are nearly all brigs and schooners, advice brigs alone being excepted.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The police officers of Paris are all upon the alert this morning in consequence of a lady having been robbed in the Church of St. Roche yesterday, of a reticule containing the sum of 120,000 fr. in bank notes of 100 fr. each.

SEAT OF WAR.

English and French Fleets in the Mediterranean.

The London Courier, of Sept. 24th, states that the English squadron under Sir. P. Malcoln, is said to have appeared off the Dardanelles on the 29th August, and the French squadron was expected; this was understood to be a precautionary measure, lest any movement at Constantinople should render protection necessary either for resident Europeans or the Sultan and his family. This is given on the authority of a private letter from Paris.

VIENNA, Sept. 16—"The post from Constantinople which arrived here to-day, brought letters to Sept. The intelligenec received by express from Odessa, being favorable to peace, an improvement has taken place in the price of our funds. According to the advices from Adrianople, an armistice of ten days has been concluded in order to give the Sultan time to examine the conditions proposed by Diebitsch, which have been already accepted by the Turkish Commissioners. No doubt remains of the Treaty being ratified by the Sultan, as he has not at his disposal a sufficient military force to oppose the progress of the Russians. The situation of Mahmoud is very critical, for the discontent prevailing in his dominions seconds the operations of the Russians; and the life of the Prince is menaced by a powerful party who have Ex-Janissaries at their head."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30.—"The Russian army, which keeps along the sea coast and marches upon the capital, is preceded by parties of Cossacs, who frequently go forward to great distances. On the 27th they ventured to within a few leagues of Constantinople, and created great alarm in that capital. The Asiatic troops, who seek nothing but plunder, immediately commenced excesses in different quarters, and undoubtedly intended to take vengeance on the Franks, whose Bazaars they covet; but the Sultan happily succeeded in restraining them. A great part of these miscreants were sent off the next day for the army, and the Grand Seignior himself marched at their head with other troops, leaving his capital to the protection of the Prophet and the English who had just landed some forces for the protection of Pera and the foreigners who are there."

From German Papers.

"The advices of the 29th ult. from Constantinople, leave no doubt of that capital having been threatened with a dreadful catastrophe, which was only averted by the arrest and execution of a great number of malcontents, among whom was the Commander of the Castles of the Bosphorus. The decision of the Capital Pacha in ordering this officer, who was a warm partisan of the Janissaries, to be put to death, entitled him to the highest praise. In the Turkish capital nothing is known respecting the positions of the Russians, but it is certain that the mountains which extend towards the sea Marmora are covered with troops. The negociations of the English and French Ambassadors relative to Greece continue, but it is likely that they will only be terminated at Adrianople. A firman has just been issued, enjoining the inhabitants of the Turkish capital to remain in their houses, and assuring them that peace will be shortly concluded. From Adrianople we learn that Gen. Diebitsch has declared that peace must be signed before the 15th of Sept. The Russians continue upon good terms with the inhabitants of Romelia, who received them with open arms.

The celebration of the Greek worship attracts general attention at Adrianople, and is even attended by the Mahometans themselves. The municipality of Adrianople have offered to supply provisions to the troops gratis, but General Diebitsch has only accepted their offer as it concerns forage. The road from Adrianople to Bourgas presents the same appearance as in time of peace. The labors of the field are pursued as usual. Russian post-houses have been established on the road. Gen. Pahlen's vanguard is now only twenty French leagues from Constantinople. Notwithstanding the happy prospect of peace, the activity of the forces on the left bank of the Danube is not relaxed. It seems to be fully intended to attack Routschouk and Choumla, as these two fortresses still contain good troops, and the Russians cannot think of taking up their winter quarters until they have fallen into their hands."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6.—Notwithstanding the proximity of the Russians, whose advanced posts are at Czury, about fifteen leagues from Constantinople, tranquility prevails in the capital, and the inhabitants hope that ere many days the treaty of peace will be signed at Adrianople. The exchange of couriers between the Russian headquarters and the capital, are very frequent. As to the conditions upon which the Russian commander insists, they are known to the Porte alone, who seems to entertain more distrust towards the Ambassadors than towards the Russians. "Russia," say the Turks, "treats us with rigor, but not with bad faith." It is rumored that the letter addressed to the Grand Vizier, by Count Nesselrode, at the commencement of hostilities, will form the basis of the negociations for peace. The sum to be paid by the Porte, as an indemnity for the war, will be fixed at St. Petersburgh, and Turkey will give guarantees for her fidelity in fulfiling the conditions of the Treaty of Peace. No doubt of the early termination of hostilities can be entertained, as the Ottoman Ministers are completely disheartened, and express themselves in terms of veneration and devotedness for the Emperor of Russia. We are assured that hostilities have been suspended until the peace be ratified. Nevertheless the work of fortification are pushed with activity. The Sultan does not quit his camp at Baruis Tschiftlick. The musselmins are enjoined not to lay aside their arms. This measure, and the appearance of Russian troops at Karaburna on the Black Sea, and at Czurli, indicates but too clearly that Gen. Diebitsch intends to follow up his operations until the conclusion of peace.

London, Sept. 25.—Despatches were received last night at the Foreign Office, from Sir Robert Gordon, dated Constantinople, August 29. At that period all was tranquil in the capital, and the Turkish government were so confident that peace would be the result of the negociations at Adrianople, that they had sent home all the Asiatic troops, which had been driven into Constantinople by the approach of the Russians, as well as those which formed part of the garrison of the city. The had also set great numbers of Russian prisoners at liberty. Although the capital was then quiet, there had appeared some symptoms of such a nature, that the government found it necessary to behead a few troublesome subjects among whom was Hamid Aga, commander of the canal of the Black Sea, who was strongly suspected of treasonable designs. Accounts have also been received at the Foreign Office, from Adrianople, dated the 2d inst. Count Pahlen, the Russian Negociator, had arrived in that city on the first, and, from the progress already made, confident hopes were entertained that the preliminaries of peace would be signed by the 10th. Previously to the arrival of the Plenipotentiaries at Adrianople, detachments of Russian troops had been pushed to a considerable distance on the road to Constantinople.

Courier.

Paris, Sept. 22.—We mentioned yesterday a rumour of the renewal of hostilities between the Russians and the Turks. This report seems to be confirmed by the following extracts of a commercial letter of the 18th inst. from Vienna:—"At the opening of the Exchange to-day Bank actions were at 1193, but they suddenly fell to 1190. This fall is attributed to intelligence of the rupture of negociations, serious commotions at Constantinople, and the definite march of the Russian forces on the Turkish capital." *Galignani's Messenger.*

Paris, Sept. 24.—The Moniteur [Ministerial paper] contains the following article:—"Intelligence transmitted by the telegraph announces that the Plenipotentaries of the Porte arrived at the head quarters of Gen. Diebitsch on the 3d inst.—The first conference was to take place in the course of that day, and there was every reason to believe that the negociations would not occupy a long period." Letters received yesterday from Vienna confirm this intelligence.

Paris, Sept. 28.—It was rumored on Saturday that hostilities were renewed between the Russians and the Turks on the 8th of September, and the imperial forces expected to arrive under the walls of Constantinople on the 15th. It is said that the negociations were broken off in consequence of some of the advanced posts of the Russians having been massacred by the Turks, and that the cessation of the armistice was not even announced by the Russian commander before he resumed hostilities. It is added that some of the Ambassadors' hotels at Constantineple have been plundered; that some of the Franks have been assassinated, and that troops were landed from several English and French Vessels for the purpose of restoring tranquility; but their presence only exasperated the rage of the Mussulmans still more, and a dreadful catastrophe was expected to be the result.

Paris, Aug.—*Second Edition.*—A letter from Berlin expresses an opinion that Gen. Diebitsch, in listening to the propositions of the Porte for peace, is only endeavoring to gain time, as with a force not exceeding 70,000 men he cannot present himself before the walls of Constantinople.—Under the appearance of moderation, says this letter, he is temporising till Chomla shall be carried, and the Russian troops in observation shall have joined his standard. After leaving a corps of observation in the valley of Hebre, he will then march with 120,000 men against Constantinople, the capture of which will take place in the finest season, which in that country is the month of October.

Trieste, Sept. 16.—"The rumor of the Dardanelles being occupied by the French and English troops is not confirmed. We learn from Greece that Count Capo d'Istrias has renounced his intention of quitting the direction of affairs that country, and seems disposed rather to secure the Presidency permanently to himself. It is rumored at Corfu that several English vessels stationed at Malta, have received orders to proceed to the former island to take troops on board. The English forces in the Ionian Islands amount to 10,000 men. Considerable remittances of money to the Lord High Commissioner of the islands are also talked of. The report is renewed of the Pacha of Egypt having formed the intention of declaring himself independent of the Porte. Among other things, it is stated that the commissioner sent by the Sultan to Egypt to hasten the departure of the Pacha's fleet, has been strangled. The fortifications constructing at Alexandria gave some weight to this conjecture.

London, Sept. 25, 1829.—The Paris papers of Wednesday leave the question of peace as uncertain as ever. We are now told by their Moniteur —the official organ of the French Government, that the Turkish Plenipotentiaries had only arrived at the head quarters of Gen. Diebitsch, on the 3rd of September, whereas, we have been given to understand, that peace had been agreed on some days before! Really, we now suspect more than ever that there has been some stock-jobbing manœuvre at the bottom of all this official quackery, about a suspension of hostilities and signing of treaties, and that when authentic accounts arrive they will be dated from Gen. Diebitsch's headquarters at Constantinople. According to the Moniteur, the first conference was to have taken place on the 3rd of September, with this ominous addition, that "there was *every reason to believe that the negociations would not be protracted.*"—Now we are surely as much bound to believe that the French Government are as well informed of what is going on at Constantinople as our own;—and, if so, how is it that we have a difference of six or eight days in announcing a simple event. The truth in this business seems almost a shamer to come out. *Sun.*

The Odessa Gazette announces that the Russians have taken possession of Soumakoff without meeting with resistance.

ADRIANOPLE, Lept. 9.—"The conferences were suspended on the 3d, upon a declaration being made by the Turkish Plenipotentiaries that they stood in need, of fresh instructions upon one of the points under discussion. The Russian Commander granted them ten days, declaring that he would not wait beyond the 14th for the definitive conclusion of Peace. The point in question is believed to be the indemnity, which is fixed at 23 millions of silver rubles (about £4,000,000) Anapa, Poti and Achalziek are to be ceded to Russia, who will demand nothing of the Turkish Empire in Europe. Whilst waiting for the definitive signature of the treaty on the 14th, Gen. Diebitsch continues his operations. The army holds itself ready to march, if on the day in question the Sultan has not come to a decision. Immense magazines are establishing at Adrianople for the Russian troops."

Capture of Trebisond.—The Berlin State Gazette has the following, dated Warsaw, Sept. 14: —"According to intelligence from Moscow, in which we think, reliance may be placed, General Paskewitch's corps has entered Trebisond. We learn also that Gen Diebitsch's corps are marching with all possible rapidity on Constantinople."

The annexed intelligence, translated from "La Abeja de Nueva Orleans," for the New York Daily Advertiser, while it settles the fate of the invading army of Mexico, shows, however, by the terms granted to Barradas, a distrust of his own forces on the part of *St. Anna*, that does not tell well.

"New Orleans, Oct. 2d, 1829.

"CAPITULATION OF BARRADAS.

"A passenger arrived in the schooner Galga, in this port, from the coast of Tampico, whence she sailed on the 22d of the last month, informs, that General Barradas capitulated to Santa Anna on the 12th, under the condition that he should keep his colors and arms, and be sent to Havana. There had been five engagements before the capitulation. The sick Spaniards, to the number of fifteen hundred, are to be taken care of at the expense of the government, and sent back also at their expense, after the recovery of their health.

"The capitulation protects all vessels, (Foreign and Spanish,) which carried provisions to Tampico before it was formed. Out of the number of schooners that have sailed hence, the Eclipse and Monk arrived, but two others, which are thought to be the New-Mary and Dorothea, were lost on the coast."

It will be seen, on comparing these statements and dates with those furnished by the Dromo, that there is every thing to give this gratifying intelligence the air of probability. The war in Mexico, we have reason to believe, is now at an end!

FROM TAMPICO.

We learn from Captain Woodbury, of the brig Dromo, that General Santa Anna was still at the old town; his force was estimated at from five to eight thousand men: he had erected some batteries on the opposite side of the river, with an intention of bombarding the town—and given the inhabitants six days notice to leave the place, which time had expired a few days previous to the sailing of the D. On the evening of the 8th September, he states, he heard some heavy firing, which continued all night, but was not able to learn the result. All the foreigners had left the place, chartered some of the American vessels in port, and, with all their moveable effects, had gone twenty miles up the river. The Spanish fleet had all left the place. Gen. Harrison and the Vice-Consul were on board the Hornet.

From the New York Morning Herald.

RELIEF FOR SUCKLING MOTHERS.

There are two remedial articles or inventions, promising great advantages to mothers and infants, that deserve to be more generally known. One of them is intended to draw milk from a distended or obstructed breast; and is a beautiful substitute for the human mouth. Persons skilful in sucking cannot always be procured, and when their service is obtained they are not unfrequently disagreeable from their looks or behavior to the patient, more especially if she be of a delicate constitution. The apparatus now under consideration, consists of a bag or bottle of elastic gum that may contain a gill, nicely connected with a piece of prepared box wood. By its natural elasticity the gum bag distends itself and attracts air through a small opening in the box wood—when it is inteneded to be applied to the nipple it is pressed by the hand of the operator until it is exhausted, or in other words, the air expelled. In its upper part, there is a cavity large enough to receive the nipple. The lower part, which comes in contact with the contiguous part of the breast, is slightly concave and about one inch and a half in diameter. The nipple and breast being wetted, and the air of the instrument discharged, the concave parts are duly applied, and the hand removed from the bag. The elasticity of the bag is active in restoring the vacuum by some fluid, but as no air can now be admitted the milk is propelled by the suction, from the breast, into the bag, by a most gentle operation, to the great relief of the sufferer.

The other contrivance is intended for mothers, who though able and willing to suckle their infants, are often distressed and sometimes even prevented from the performance of this maternal office by sore nipples, to the inconvenience of both the parties. This consists of a circular and concave piece of well turned box wood, prepared like the preceding instrument for adaption to the breast and reception of the nipple. The ether surface of this cavity is nicely covered with the skin and nipple from a cow's teat. This is applied and held in its place by the mother's fingers.—The apparatus being close, the babe sucks through the cows nipple without irritating in the least that of its mother. It is so skilfully prepared that the utmost neatness and purity are preserved, while the infant is nourished without distressing its parent. They may be had of Mr. Patrick Dickie, Apothecary, No. 413, Broadway, corner of Lispenard street.

From the Springfield Mass. Joutnal.

Was lost—but is found."—On Saturday night last, about 8 o'clock, a portion of our town was thrown into considerable excitement, by the spreading of a report that a son of Mr. Harvey Bliss, of about 5 years of age, was missing, and supposed to be lost in one of the numerous dingles in the neighborhood. A number of people immediately turned out with lights, and went in search, and continued until midnight, when it is probable that every hill, and valley, dingle and meadow, where conjecture could locate the child, had been carefully explored by at least 200 men. Lines were formed, and the grounds were marched and countermarched over without success. The scene that was presented by this body of men, all armed with lights, gliding through the darkness of the night, in almost breathless silence, was truly magnificent. But the anxiety in the breasts of all, as to the fate of the boy, had become intense. Only imperfect accounts could be gleaned of his having been seen about sundown, gathering chesnuts with some other boys, and of their being frightened by some one with a threat of imprisonment for stealing the nuts. But no trace of the direction he had taken could be found. A fearful conviction began to gain ground that he had, in the dark, and in his fatigue, fallen into a river or brook and was drowned. The excitement was now so great that the bells were rung to alarm the town, and among the inhabitants aroused, was one who stated that he had seen a boy, answering the description of this one, sometime after dusk, about four miles distant, going in the direction of Chicopee Parish, that he asked his name; and the boy answered that it was Bliss, and that he had to go some ways to go home. This seemed to throw same light upon the path of the little wanderer, and accordingly about 100 of the inhabitants started to explore in that direction. They proceeded to the spot where he had been seen, and following the road in the direction he was going, found that the bridge over the Chicopee river, was in such a state that nobody could cross it, and concluded that in attempting it, the boy had fallen into the river below. They therefore gave up the search for the night, and encamped in the barns and whatever would afford them shelter, in the neighborhood. At daylight the search was renewed, and about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, the little fellow was found in a pasture, 40 rods from the highway, in a sound if not a quiet sleep. He had placed some boards upon the lower rails of a fence, and crawled under them, and considering all circumstances, was enjoying a pretty snug harbor.

PRIDE OF CHINA TREE.

ANTIDOTE TO FLEAS.

Mr. Skinner,—Believing that whatever contributes to the comfort of his dog affords pleasure and interest to the sportsman, I offer the following for your Sporting Olio:

I have for several years observed that my old dog, who is very sagacious in other matters, has at times chosen his bed near the trunk of a Pride of China Tree, (Melia Azedarach,) which appeared to me much less comfortable than his more usual place of repose: in fact the dog seemed so well aware of this, that he never continued it more than a night or two in succession; and as at other times he uniformly took one place, I became a little curious about this temporary change. On mentioning it, a few days since, to a friend, while walking in my garden, he said he would not pretend to account for the conduct of the dog, but it was his own practice, when travelling in the southern part of our country, where the Melia Azedarach is very common, before going to bed in the summer, to get some of the leaves of the tree and put them under the sheet, and around the bed, to drive away the fleas. It at once struck me that my dog was not as much annoyed by fleas as other dogs who came to visit him, and on inquiring of my family, I cannot ascertain that fleas are known about my house or yard, where we have several of these trees.

The Melia Azedarach grows readily from the seed, and soon becomes a very ornamental tree. With a southern exposure, it thrives well as far north as the city of Washington. The bark of the root is sometimes used as a vermifuge, and the berries or fruit, occasionally put into the food of a horse, are said to be a good remedy for the bots.

American Farmer.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, No. 33, Market street Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*Michigan* $5& up.	3
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*New York.*	
Philadelphia banks	par	City banks	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Troy & Albany	2
Easton	par	Mohawk bk, Schen.	do
Germantown	par	Newburgh	do
Erie	2	Orange county	do
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	do
West-Chester	par	Auburn	do
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Geneva	do
Harrisburgh	par	Centr. bk. Cher. val.	2
Bucks county	par	Chenango	2
Lancaster bank, dis.	½	Utica bk. & bran.	2
Northampton	do	Ontario bk at Utica	2
York bank	do	do. at Canandaigua	do
Chambersburgh	do	Rochester	2
Greensburgh	30	Niagara bk.	no sale
Brownsville	½	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	do	St. bks. gen. $5& up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	do	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	do	Baltimore city bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
$5 and upwards	1	Annap & br. Easton	do
All under	1	Frdk. co. Hav. do. Gt.	do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Westminster	do
Canton	2	Hagerstown	do
F & M. bank of Steu.	½	Williamsport	do
Mount Pleasant	do	*New Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N. Brunsw.	2
St. Clairsville	do	Trenton band	do
Bank of Chillicothe	do	New Brunswick bk.	do
Lancaster	do	Mount Holley	do
Marietta	do	Camden	do
Columbus	do	Cumberland	do
Portsmouth	5	Newark insurance	do
Indiana.		State bk. at Morris	do
F. & M. bk. Madison	12½	do at Elizabethtt.	do
Branch at Lawrenceb.	50	Sussex	do
North Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Statebk. & br. $5& up	6	*Connecticut.*	
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do.	2
Charleston, $5 up.	3	Bridgeport	2
Delaware.		Middletown bank	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Phœnix bk, Hartfd.	do
Commercial bk Del.	do	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	do	Richmd, & br $5u	1
Bran. at New-Castle	do	Valley Bank & bran.	do
do. at Wilmington	do	N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
do. at Georgetown	do	*Rhode-Island.*	
Wilming. & Br.	2	Providence banks	2
Massachusetts		Washingt. bk, West.	do
Boston bks. $5& up.	2	Phœnix bk. at do,	do
Springfield	do	N. E. Commer. bk,	do
Hamsh. bk. N. Hampt.	do	Oth. R. I. notes gen.	do
Salem	do	*Vermont.*	
Worcester	do	Burlington.	3
Other Mass. notes	do	*N. Hampshire* gen.	3
District Columbia gen.	½		

The Pittsburgh Gazette,

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1829.

Correction.—In a hasty note in our paper of Tuesday last, we called Ineada "an island in the Black Sea." This was an error. It is a town on the coast of the Black Sea, about 70 miles north by west from Constantinople.

THE WAR IN THE EAST AGAIN, AND STILL LATER NEWS.

In our last paper we stated our conviction that the moderate terms alleged to have been granted to the Turks, by the triumphant Nicholas, were *almost* incredible. We could scarcely conceive it possible that the Emperor of all the Russias, after having passed the Danube and the Balkan mountains, and having arrived within sixty or seventy miles of that point at which Russian ambition had so long been aiming, should now be satisfied with the terms of the treaty of Ackerman, with the addition, as a lawyer would say, of the *costs of suit*. Later intelligence has fully justified our doubts.—The ship Sully, which arrived at New York on the 26th October, brings Paris dates to the 29th September, and intelligence from the Seat of War to the 9th September, being ten days later than that brought by the Mary Lord, which shows fully that peace had *not* taken place at that time. On the contrary, it appears that although negociations had commenced, yet the movements of the Russian forces had not been stopped, and it is even suggested in a Paris paper that Diebitsch is listening to the propositions of peace, only to gain time. It also appears that there was a rumor in Paris that hostilities had commenced on the 8th Sept. on account of *the massacre of an advanced corps of Russians*. Such a massacre would be a very desirable event to Diebitsch, and would furnish a plausible excuse for refusing to hear any other pacific propositions.

We have assigned a large portion of our columns to the intelligence brought by the Sully, to the exclusion of much miscellaneous matter. By adopting this course, we give to our paper less variety, but we trust that it will not be less interesting.

Since writing the above, we have received information of the arrival of the Corinthian, bringing London dates to the 30th September, three days latter than those brought by the Mary Lord, and the same dates from the Seat of War, as those brought by the Sully.

The intelligence brought by the Corinthian, conforms entirely with that brought by the Sully: a vague expectation, or, perhaps, rather a lingering hope, that Nicholas would be liberal and magnanimous prevailed in London, but the Times admits *"that all beyond the bare suspension of hostilities was the result of mere rumor."*

The 31st day of October, A. D. 1829.—This day forms an interesting epoch in the history of Internal Navigation in Pennsylvania. On that day, the Canal Boat *General Marchand*, Captain Trout, master, arrived at Pittsburgh, laden with blooms, and with one ton and ten hundred weight of Merchandise, for Messrs. M. & F. Tiernan, of this city, B. Thomson, of Wooster, and R. W. M'Coy, of Columbus, Ohio. This is the FIRST arrival of merchandise from Philadelphia, by the western section of the Pennsylvania Canal.

SCRAPS.

Many a man lives a burden to the earth, but a good book is the precious life blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.

Pressure of wind.—It is ascertained by an accurate estimate, that the pressure of the wind upon thirteen sails when set, comprising the suit of the North Carolina 74, is equal to the weight of 20,725 pounds avoirdupois, nearly ten and a half tons. The number of square yards of canvass upon which this pressure operates, is 26,021.

The ship Superb, at this Port from Havre, has brought two cases, measuring 140 cubic feet, and containing two large mirrors for the President's house.

A model of the "Steam Carpenter," by which boards or planks are planed, grooved, and tongued, at one operation, is exhibited at the Hall of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

United States Branch Bank, Buffalo.—Fifty Thousand Dollars, in specie, went up the canal some days ago, to Buffalo, under the care of an officer of the bank. The most happy effects may be expected from the judicious location of this establishment, and the large amount of real capital which will be put in operation there without delay.

According to the most recent estimate, the population of Constantinople, amounts to no more than 380,000 souls, including the suburbs, and of this population only a proportionably small number is able to bear arms. The total number of houses is 85,000.

John M. Buchanan, the editor of a Jackson paper in Maryland, was fined $250 at the present term of Allegheny county court, for having published a libel against the private and official character of the Reverend N. B. Little, during the recent Presidential canvass.

There is a rumor that the Stage Hire to Easton is about to be raised, on account of the number of office holders and office hunters, which have crowded it for some days. Easton is the residence of the Governor elect, Mr. Wolf.

M. Laraseur has advertised "A Relation of the Tour in France of Gen. Lafayette, preceded by a sketch of his life, and ornamented with a portrait." The first edition is to be of 100,000 copies.

In Ohio, Henry Wait has been fined $30 for kissing a young lady per force. Could not Henry *wait* for her consent.

Silence never shows itself to so great an advantage, as when it is made the reply to calumny and defamation, provided that we give no just occasion for them.—*Steele.*

A babbler, after troubling Aristotle with a deal of prattle, said—"I fear I intrude." "Not at all," said the Stagyrite, "I did not listen."

There are 383,254 bushels of salt made at Barnstable, Mass. yearly.

The Great ship canal from Amsterdam to the Helder, is 50 miles long, 120 feet wide, and 24 feet deep, and has three locks, most finely constructed. It cost about five millions of dollars.

Domestic Silk.—Some very successful experiments have been made in Rhode Island during the past season, in rearing silk-worms. A committee on this subject submitted a long report at the Cattle Show and Fair held in Pawtuxet on the 14th instant, in which they estimate the amount of silk goods imported into the United States during the past year at nearly $14,000,000 in value, of which, they presume, not more than $3,000,000 for our own consumption. They think there is no serious obstacle to the growing of silk in this country to any extent which may be required; and in illustration of this position, they quote the example of Mansfield, Conn. which, though not well adapted to agricultural pursuits, "realizes, it is said, an income of about $25,000 [per annum] from the manufacture of silk, chiefly sewing silk. The labor, too, is almost entirely performed by females."

The Canal.—The business of the Canal is fast increasing. The Packet Boats are crowded with passengers, and the Freight Boats now arrive and depart heavily freighted. The Gen. Marchand departed for Pittsburgh yesterday, laden with merchandise from Philadelphia. This is the first merchandise transported west, on this section of the Pennsylvania canal. The difference between carriage by wagons and boats, per ton, from this place to Pittsburgh, is a saving of about *six dollars* in favor of boats. *Blairsville Record.*

Manufacture of Paper.—There are about 60 paper mills in Massachusetts, six of which have 1700 tons of rags, junk, &c. and manufacture to the value of 700,000 dollars a year. It is supposed that the whole paper manufacture in the U. States may amount to between 5 and 7 millions a year, and employ 10 or 11,000 persons. Great quantities of rags have been imported from Germany and Italy, but our own people now generally begin to save them, and their value is probably two millions dollars a year. *So much for old rags.* The mills built by Messrs. Gilpin, on the Brandywine, in Delaware, form one of the largest paper making establishments in any country. By the machines, a sheet of paper might be made an hundred miles long, were it convenient to reel and preserve it as it passes from them. It issues in a continued sheet, and is afterwards cut to the sizes desired.

Encyclopædia Americana.—The first volume of this long expected, and, as it appears to us, very valuable work, has just been ushered forth by those enterprising publishers, Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey, of Philadelphia. The *Encyclopædia Americana* will consist of twelve large octavo volumes; and the publishers propose to issue a volume every three months, until the publication shall be complete. We have looked through the volume now published, and are struck with the neatness of its execution and the good taste displayed in its general arrangement. The reading public is mostly aware that this valuable work is based on a highly approved German work, by F. Brockhaus, an eminent publisher of Leipsic, which, under the original title of the "Conversations Lexicon," and subsequent modifications, has passed through seven editions and attained very extensive and general circulation on the Continent. In such estimation is it indeed held, that upwards of 100,000 copies of it have been sold and circulated in Germany: besides various translations of it into the other languages of Europe. This standard publication of literary Germany is, as we observed, the basis of the American Encyclopædia. But under the direction and labor of its able editors, the plan is enlarged and improved upon, so as to embrace the subjects useful or interesting to the American reader. The additional articles, of which we understand there are many, have been furnished by the most eminent literary characters which our country affords.—And in treating of the various subjects of science, history, and the arts, embraced in the circle, the most untiring industry has been used to secure its general accuracy, and thus give it every title, as a standard work, to the patronage of the American public. So far as we are yet able to judge, the impression is strong upon our mind that the present work will take a high rank, both for general interest and occasional reference, among the various publications of its class. Being far less voluminous than the larger Encyclopedias, it yet embraces nearly all of the contents of the latter, that is really useful to the vast majority of even readers. It is of a capacity well adapted to usefulness, rather than mere show.—And we think its general scope, and the talent, care and industry exhibited in its leading articles, will ensure frequent and satisfactory reference to the Encyclopædia Americana, while the ponderous volumes of its elder brethren will be suffered to "lie neglected in the dust." The style in which the initiatory volume makes its appearance, is creditable to the publishers, and corresponds in a proper degree with the higher moral qualities of the work. We view it in short as a publication worthy of the age and of our country, and we cannot but believe the discrimination of their countrymen will sustain the publishers, and well reward them for this contribution to American literature. *Baltimore Patriot.*

LAW.

Essentials of a Recognizance for an Appeal from the judgment of a Justice.

Stroad } vs. } Akel. } C. P. No 5, September, 1827.

The only difficulty felt by the court in this case arises from some recent decisions of the supreme court, which are supposed to establish that such a recognizance as that taken and certified by the justice in this case is a nullity on which no recovery can be had. If this position be well founded, it is much to be regretted, for it is doubtful whether there is a recognizance taken in any appeal on our records more formal; and certain it is, that very many are much less so. The results of a judgment for the defendant are therefore easy to be imagined. Still, if the justice has not in this instance conformed to what our superior tribunal has authoritatively pronounced to be the law, the stern principle of jurisprudence points out our duty, let consequences be what they may. When, *however*, much public evil arises from a particular course of decision, although such a consideration cannot properly give a particular direction to an adjudication, yet it properly requires us to seek our way quite clear in pronouncing it.

The act of assembly under which this recognition was taken, requires, that on an appeal from the decision of a Justice of the Peace, the bail "to be taken by the Justice shall be conditioned for the appearance of the party appealing at the next court of common pleas, to prosecute his suit with effect, and on failure thereof that the bail will, on or before the first day of the next term after judgment shall be rendered against the principal, surrender him to the gaol of the proper county."

The transcript of the justice, setting forth the recognizance on which this proceeding has been instituted, is as follows: "Now, Nov. 29th, 1826, Defendant appeals from the annexed judgment against him to the next court of common pleas in and for the county of Philadelphia.—Recognizance by defendant and Jeremiah Akel each in the sum of $100 conditioned that defendant prosecutes his appeal with effect," which entry was signed by the original defendant and Akel the bail. It is certain that neither the precise language of, nor all that is strictly demanded by, the act of Assembly, is here set forth, but there is "substance capable of being worked into form." In the Commonwealth vs. Emery, 2 Binn. 431; a recognizance at *common law*, much more bald and disjointed, was held sufficient, and for the satisfactory reasons, "that in all countries there are particular modes of doing business which are known and regarded by their courts; and that in this commonwealth the records of courts of justice consist principally of short entries *not reduced to form;* that it was sufficient that these entries contained substance capable of being worked into form, and that it was reasonable to apply the same rule to recognizances taken by magistrates out of court." Whenever the proceedings of justices of the peace have come before our courts, they have felt the necessity of treating them with liberality and not scanning them with too curious an eye. The late Judge Duncan on this subject remarks that "when indulgence is extended where regularity should be looked for, it ought not less to prevail in proceedings before justices of the peace, where knowledge of legal forms is not to be expected, and *where if forms* were strictly regarded, the jurisdiction would be extinguished." Cockran vs. Parker, 6 Serg. & Rawle, 552.

In the cause from which this judicious reflection is taken, the justice originally took a recognizance in this form: "John Cockran, Esq. bound as bail to appear according to law." Subsequently, on a rule to amend and perfect his return, the justice *a correct copy* of his docket entry, and that the returned "that the transcript of 27th Ap. 1818, *was* cognizance was taken in due form of law, in double the sum of debt and costs amounting to 74 dollars 12 cents, John Cockran, the bail, fully consenting thereto." Although the decision of the Supreme Court refusing to sustain the dismissal of this appeal by the common pleas went on the ground of acquiescence, yet the able judge considered that this contained the substance of a legal recognizance; the parties' names, cognizer and cognizee; and the amount and purpose for which it was taken." In the Commonwealth vs. Emery, a recognizance containing these essentials, was the foundation of the judgment of the court, which reversed a decision of Judge Rush, who held such an "inartificial" paper to be no evidence of a legal recognizance. From the Commonwealth vs. Emery, in 1810, down to Cockran against Parker, in 1821, the reasonings and adjudications of the supreme court, are, in our judgment, with this plaintiff. Subsequent adjudications are, however, supposed to have induced new and more rigid doctrines, and that by their standard must this recognizance be rendered. The cases alluded to however, do not, in our apprehension, modify or vary any previous settled principle of our jurisprudence, but are decided solely on their own circumstances. In the first of them, "King vs. Cubbertson, 10th Sergeant and Rawle, 335, the justice took a recognizance on an appeal conditioned," that Alexander Osburn should appear at the next court of Common pleas to be holden for the county of Franklin, and prosecute the said suit with effect, *and* on failure thereof, he the said John King, the bail of the said Alexander Osburn, would pay the debt and costs due on the said suit to the plaintiff.

Here was not the case of an informal recognizance, but of one remarkably precise in its terms, into which was introduced an all important condition, not authorized by law, to wit: an absolute obligation from the bail, to pay debt and costs in the event of a failure by the appellant to prosecute his appeal with effect, when the law rendered this obligation contingent and dependent on a failure by the bail to surrender his principal within a prescribed period. This also seems to us to be the doctrine of Bolton vs. Robinson, 13 Serg. and Rawle, 193, and of Donaldson vs. Cunningham, 13 Serg. & Rawle, 243. Besides these latter cases arose from proceedings in court, under a different act of Assembly from that under consideration, in which the form of recognizance designated by law, was totally departed from: whereas in this case, the stipulation to "prosecute the appeal with effect," is one of the precise conditions directed, and the recognizance, if defective at all, is only so from not setting out all the conditions which *might* have been inserted in a more formal instrument. In Bolton vs. Robinson, the court intimate a distinction between a condition of several parts, some of which are good, and some bad, and one wholly bad. Without entering into this learning, our judgment is, that the analogy of the cases relied on by the defendant, is too remote to counterval the more positive authority of the Commonwealth vs. Emery, and of Cockran vs. Parker.—There must be judgment for plaintiff.

Improvements in Glass for Astronomical Instruments.—Some time ago we mentioned the persevering efforts made in Germany to bring to perfection that great desideratum in astronomical science, the manufacture of glass for instruments, free from those defects which have hitherto impeded the accurate observation of the heavenly bodies: and we could not but lament that our own country was somewhat behind-hand in this honorable as well as profitable race. We subsequently stated that Mr. Farraday (certainly one of the ablest chemists of whom Europe can boast) had turned his talents to this matter, and had succeeded in effecting much improvement in the making of glass; but still a good deal remained to be accomplished before the experimenter could be satisfied with his difficult task. It now, however, affords us high and unfeigned pleasure to say, that Mr. Farraday has been completely successful. He can now form lenses of a foot in diameter, nay two feet if requisite, of such equal and perfect transparency, as to answer every purpose that can be desired by the most anxious astronomer and afford results which must conduce to extraordinary discoveries in the celestial system. *Foreign paper.*

A NEW KIND OF BED.

These beds are made of the husks of Indian corn in the following manner: so soon as they are ripe, the husks should be gathered when they are dry and in a clear air. The outer hard husks are to be rejected, and the softer inner ones to be fully dried in the shade. Cut off the hard end, or that formerly attached to the cob, and draw the husks through a hatchel, or suitably divide it with a coarse comb. The article is now fit for use; to be put in an entire sack, as straw is, or to be formed into a mattress, as prepared hair is, of any size and thickness you please.

An upholsterer can do this work, and so can many other persons.

This material is sweet, pleasant and durable, lasting from five to ten years. Two invalids, who have used them for eight years past in this neighborhood, unite in saying that those who have once tried a bed of this kind, will wish no other, summer or winter.

The beds are somewhat used in our southern and middle states, and are common in Spain, Portugal and their provinces.

The season for collecting husks approaches, and I hope another year will not pass before this experiment shall be fairly tried, because I have reason to believe that those who do try it will have cause to congratulate themselves on the result.

Sickness on the Coast.—We are sorry to state that the epidemic still rages on the coast, nearly all the way from this to Natchez, with the exception of St. Jaques and one or two other parishes, which still remain extremely healthy. In Lafourche, particularly Donaldson, its ravages are very fatal. The oldest inhabitants inform us that their recollections furnish no parallel to the present autumn. Among the late and most lamented victims are Doctor Cass, Mrs. Walker, consort of Mr. D. S. Walker, Dr. Sage, late partner of Dr. Parmley of this city.—This late change of the weather it is hoped will prove favorable towards checking its ravages. *New Orleans Cour.*

DEXTERITY OF THE EAST INDIANS.

The September number of the London New Monthly Magazine contains an entertaining review of the autobiography of an Emperor of Hindostan, Jehangair, son of the great Akber. The memoir is said to be written in the style of a Journal, in which are minutely detailed the peculiarities of the early education of an Indian Prince, and his observations upon men and manners.

Amongst his nobles were many men of great personal strength, whose deeds he records with much admiration. He describes a wonderful feat of archery, accomplished by one of them, that reminds the reader of the skill of Arthur, in Scott's novel, Aune of Geierstein. As a proof of the perfection to which he carried his practice, it will be sufficient to relate, that one evening there was placed before him a transparent glass vessel, a torch being held at some distance behind it. Upon the side of the bottle, which was of a delicate fabric, a waxen fly was placed; on the top of this piece of wax they set a grain of rice and a pepper corn: the nobleman's first arrow struck the pepper-corn, his second carried off the grain of rice, and the third pierced the diminutive wax figure, without in the slightest degree injuring the glass vessel, which was, as before observed, of the very lightest and most delicate material.

His majesty's account of the jugglers from Bengal, is almost incredible, though modern travellers are to be found ready to attest to the ingenuity of these natives. The New Monthly says, we happen to know two gentlemen, upon whose veracity we have the fullest reliance, who saw at Madras, in the lawn before the Government House, the trick of a mango stone being put into the ground, which in a very short time became a tree to all appearance, and actually bore fruit. They felt convinced it was slight of hand, although they could not discover the manner in which they were deceived.

One of the tricks performed before Jehangair is as follows:—"They produced a chain of fifty cubits in length, and in my presence threw one end of it towards the sky, where it remained as if fastened to something in the air. A dog was then brought forward, and being placed at the lower end of the chain, immediately ran up, and reaching the other end, disappeared in the air. In the same manner, a hog, a panther, a lion and a tiger, were alternately sent up the chain, and all equally disappeared at the upper end of the chain. At last they took down the chain and put it into a bag, no one ever discovering in what way the different animals were made to vanish into the air in the mysterious manner above described. This, I may venture to affirm, was beyond measure strange and surprising."

CHANGE IN PARISIAN FASHIONS.

The voluminous sleeves which have been so justly favorites with the ladies, on account of their setting off the waist by contrast, are falling into disfavor with the Parisian belles. The cause of this sudden caprice of fashion is quite singular, and goes to show the sensitiveness and delicacy of the female character. It is bruited in the fashionable circles of the French capital, that it has been satisfactorily ascertained that the bishops' sleeves originated as a means of concealing defects in the contour of the shoulder and upper part of the arm. It is said that a lady of rank, moving in the higher circles, and who had a daughter at that interesting age when it becomes proper to introduce her into company, devised the full sleeve as an expedient for setting off her person, which was a model of symmetry, so far as the bust was concerned, but defective in the shoulders, from the effects of a malady in early infancy, reputed to be under the control of the Royal touch.—The beauty and novelty of the fashion together with the high rank of the lady who originated it, caused it to be generally admired, and led to its present adoption. It is much to be regretted that a trivial circumstance, such as the one above referred to, merely from the unpleasant association of ideas to which it gives rise, should bring into discredit a feature in modern female dress, which is so ingeniously contrived for displaying to advantage the beauties of the person.

Burmese Paper.—Three descriptions of paper are used by the Burmans. The first is a domestic manufacture, made from the fibres of the young bamboo; this is a substance as thick as pasteboard, which is rubbed over with a mixture of charcoal and rice-water; thus prepared, it is written upon with a pencil of steatite, as we write on a slate. The impression may be blotted out with the moistened hand; and the paper is again fit to be written upon. This process, if the paper be good, may be often repeated. Another sort is strong white blotting-paper, and is universally used for packages, for the decorations of coffins, and for making ornaments offered to the temples, and exhibited at festivals. The Chinese import stained paper, also used for ornaments offered to the temples, and for decorating coffins. *Crawfurd's Asa.*

POTATO FARINA.

The farina obtained from Potatoes is now an article of commerce in Scotland, where very fine samples of it are brought to market. It is stated to be quite equal to genuine arrow root, and is sold at about half the price of that preparation. Mixed with wheaten flour in the proportion of one-third, it is a great improvement to household bread, and is light of digestion.—Sir John Sinclair's mode of preparing the farina is perhaps generally known; but the following short account of the process for domestic use may not be uninteresting:—Into a pail of clean water place a fine colander or coarse sieve, so that it may be two inches in the water; grate the potatoes, when pared, into the colander, taking care from time to time to agitate the pulp in the colander, so that the farina may fall to the bottom of the pail. When the fibrous part, which remains in the colander, or sieve, has accumulated so as to impede the washing of the farina into the pail, remove it.—About one gallon of potatoes is sufficient for a pail of water. After the water has remained in an undisturbed state for 12 hours, pour it off—the farina will be in a cake at the bottom. It is to be dried slowly before the fire, being rubbed occasionally between the hands, to prevent its becoming lumpy, and it is then fit for use. The French prepare an extract from the apple in the same way; but this is expensive, as the farinaceous part of the apple is very small.

Brussels is rapidly advancing in the art of printing; one individual published no less than 250,000 volumes in the year 1827. Books are published much cheaper than in Paris, which creates no small jealousy there. Didot projected to bring his press into Brussels, but found that he had been forestalled by the labors of more that one printer. Neither the type nor the paper equal the printing of London or Edinburgh, or perhaps Paris; but they are daily improving, and an immense number of books are exported.—*New Monthly Mag.*

The mole.—M. Florens, a French naturalist, has lately made some inquiries into the organization of the mole, and has found that if it is not exclusively, it is at least essentially carnivorous. It dies very soon if it be kept only upon vegetables; and though it is known to destroy roots of all sorts, it is not for the purpose of eating them, but to seek for worms and insects.—If kept upon any animal substance, it will live a long while. Ten or twelve hours is the maximum of the time which it can live without nourishment, and, like all animals which exist upon blood and flesh, it always drinks with great avidity.

It is stated in a French paper, that by removing the flowers from the potato-plant as soon as they are fully blown, the quantity of the crop of the potato is increased one fourth.

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

October 30. Potomac.

DEPARTED.

October 30. Baltimore.
31. Ruhamah.
November 1. Potomac.
2. Citizen.
2. Mountaineer.
3. Lagrange.

☞ River 12 feet above low water mark and rising rapidly.

CANAL BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

October 30, Flat
31, Pioneer
31, Pittsburgh and Blairsville Packet
31, Walker
31, Complanter
31, Gen. Marchand
November 1, Pennsylvania

DEPARTED.

October 29, Flat
30, Blairsville
31, Flat
31, Pioneer
November 2, Pittsburgh and Blairsville Packet
2, Pennsylvania.

MEETING.

A STATED Meeting of the Stockholders of the "Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association," will be held THIS EVENING, at their Warehouse.

S. R. JOHNSTON, *Sec'y.*

Tuesday, 3d Nov.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—4t. *Executors.*

LUKE LOOMIS & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE AUTHOR,

Have rec'd their fall supply of the 10th edition of DYER'S

SELECTION of SACRED MUSIC,

WHICH will be sold, at retail and by the dozen, at the Philadelphia prices.

No. 98 Wood street, Nov. 3—3t.

CANAL MEETING.

A MEETING of "The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company" is hereby called, to be held at the Court-House, in Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 12th of November, instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance of the members is particularly requested.

CHARLES SHALER,
A. LACOCK,
THOMAS HENRY,
JOHN DICKEY,
B. CHEW, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829.

The American Builder's Companion;

OR, A SYSTEM OF ARCHITECTURE, particularly adapted to the present style of building. Sixth Edition, corrected and enlarged. By Asher Benjamin. A few copies for sale by

LUKE LOOMIS & Co.

Nov. 3—3t. No. 98, Wood street.

FRESH DRUGS, &c.

THE subscriber, having returned from the east, offers for sale, an additional supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, &c. on the most favorable terms.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
Corner of Sixth & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3—4t*

GUM ELASTIC OVER SHOES.

JUST received, an extensive assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's *Gum Elastic Over-Shoes*, by

GEORGE ALBREE, & Co.
Corner Market-street and Diamond, No. 73.

Oct. 2, 1829.—w3t

HIDES.

250 N. ORLEANS SALTED HIDES for sale by JOHN RAMSEY,

Oct. 30—w4t *Mannoa House.*

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water-Street. Sept. 25.—3mo.

BURSON'S REFINED TABLE SALT.

A SUPPLY of this superior article, put up in boxes of convenient size for retail, just received and for sale by the dozen.

M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.

Oct. 23—w3t.

MR E. E. AARON

HAS the honor respectfully to inform the public of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just arrived in this city, and is the bearer of the celebrated and invaluable LOADSTONE FILES for the radical cure of warts and corns on the feet.

This instrument is sanctioned by the most eminent Medical men on the Continent, invented by the celebrated Dr. Weller, physician to the King of Sweden. This highly approved of instrument consists of a chemical preparation from a mineral substance, found in the Alps of Switzerland, with which any one can remove, with ease and safety, the most inveterate corn, by the simple process of a slight rubbing, according to the directions, which will afford instantaneous relief to sufferers, however great may be their pains, and supersede the necessity of cutting. Its construction is of a nature that no fear need be apprehended for the surrounding flesh, but may be freely used on the softest skin, without ever feeling the slightest pain or inconvenience.

If Mr. Aaron was the possessor of the files only, he could not warrant the cure, but as it has never failed to effect a cure, wherever it has been tried, by being applied according to the directions, it may be warranted with the utmost confidence.

As Mr. Aaron's stay in this city will be limited, he has appointed Messrs. Avery & Co. corners of Wood and Second, and Market and Fourth streets, his general agents, and empowered them to treat with other persons desirous of vending the same, who will be supplied by the agents, free of postage. Price of each file, 50 cts; $4 per dozen, and $42 per gross.

October 16, 1829.—w3mo.

GROUND CAMWOOD.

Ground Campeachy Logwood, Fustic, Turmeric, BlueVitriol, CrudeTartar, &c.

JUST RECEIVED at the New Drug and Color Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3—3t*

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, October 13, 1829.

AN ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this institution will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 16th November next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
Oct. 20—w4t. Cashier.

SULPHATE OF QUININE,

WARRANTED PURE, at a reduced price. Also, PRUSSIC ACID, CROTON OIL, SOLIDIFIED COPAIVA, &c. just received at the New Drug and Chemical Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

November 3, 1829—3t*

FRESH FLOUR.

150 BBLS. Superfine FLOUR, direct from the Mill, "O. Dodge" brand, just received and for sale by

M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.

Oct. 23—w3

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—lawćmo

GUM COPAL, GLUE,

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, Lamp Black, Spanish Whiting, English Venetian Red, Chinese Vermillion, Putty, &c. for sale at the Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth & Wood str'ts.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

November 3—4t*

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
I. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—4t.

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR,

CREAM TARTAR, Camphor, Crude and Refined Borax, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Calcined Magnesia, &c. just received at the New Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

November 3, 1829—4t*

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99, Market Street.

CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo.

Land For Sale.

A PLANTATION and tract of 180 acres, 3 miles North of the Ohio river, 2 miles S. of Johnston's mills, 4 miles E. of Economy, and 16 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh: *It is a good stand for a Blacksmith's shop*, having been occupied as such for several years.

ALSO—SEVERAL TRACTS and parts of tracts, in the same quarter of the country, and some in Beaver county.

ALSO—A TRACT of IMPROVED LAND, situate on both sides of the Greensburgh, Turnpike Road between 9 and 10 miles from Pittsburgh; abounds with coal, and partly with limestone.

ALSO—Land in Armstrong and Indiana counties, North of Penn. Canal, also in Mercer and Crawford counties,

Apply to A. Way & Co. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road.

DAVID SHIELDS.

Feb. 13, 1829—wtf.

FRANKLIN
Cut Glass and Watch Crystal
MANUFACTORY,

No. 79, Fourth st. 2 doors from Wood st.

O'Leary & Bailey,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they continue the manufacture of CUT GLASS and WATCH CRYSTALS, and from a long experience both in Europe and America, they are enabled to furnish any order in their line as good and on as low terms as any manufactory in the United States. Merchants and others wishing to purchase, will find it their interest to call.

N. B. Orders for plain GLASS, filled at the lowest factory prices.

May 29—w6mo*.

THOMAS DERMODY.

This young man, in his character and early poetical genius, much resembled the unfortunate Chatterton; while in his eccentricity and wild career of folly, he was not unlike the celebrated Savage. When only eleven years of age, Dermody was a complete Greek and Latin scholar: he was well acquainted with all the best ancient writers in these languages, and could construe any part of them with facility, as well as translate them with taste, accuracy, and some degree of eloquence. The following translation of Horace's eleventh ode of the first book, which he performed at this early age, in the very short space of *nine minutes*, will show the truth of what has here been said:—

"Thy search, Leuconoi, give o'er;
For know 'tis impious to explore
When death shall summon at thy gate,
Nor ask astrologer thy fate.

Life's storms more firmly thou'lt sustain,
If thou incurious wilt remain,
Whether by potent Jove's decree,
Tyrrhenian floods thou'lt live to see
Rebound one winter's reign or more,
Against thy mansion's rock-worn shore.
Be wise, and from life's little act
Thy hopes of lengthen'd bliss contract
For while we speak time flies apace;
Quick, quick, the present joy embrace,
Nor trust to-morrow's flattering face."

Mr. Dermody was also at this time a general devotee of the muses, and had written a considerable number of juvenile pieces, some of which may indeed be ranked as beautiful performances. He sonnet of the Sensitive Lionet, and several other of his poems, would have done credit to a much older poet. His pieces written in maturer life were wonderful specimens of strength and sublimity.

This infatuated young man, after a short life of imprudence and dissipation, in which a heaven-born genius was seen grovelling amid self-begotten poverty, and all the wretchedness of low debauchery and vulgar profligacy, closed his chequered existence in a miserable hovel, without the means of procuring the common comforts of life, and destitute of even one friend to sooth him at this awful moment, till it was too late, and friendship and assistance were alike unavailing! This happened in the twenty-eighth year of his age; and the admirers of his genius had his remains decently interred in the church-yard of Lewisham, Kent, and erected a tomb to his memory, which was inscribed, by way of epitaph, with the following beautiful passage from a poem written by Dermody, entitled, "The Fate of Genius."

"No titled birth had he to boast;
Son of the desert—fortune's child;
Yet not by frowning fortune cross'd,
The Muses on his cradle smiled.

He "joy'd to con the fabling page
Of prowess'd chiefs, and deeds sublime,
And even essay'd in infant age,
Fond task! to weave the wizard rhyme.

"And though fell passion sway'd his soul,
By prudence seldom ever won,
Beyond the bounds of her control,
He was dear Fancy's favored son.

"Now a cold tenant does he lie
Of this dark cell, all hush'd his song;
While Friendship bends with streaming eye,
As by his grave she wends along;
On his cold clay lets fall a holy tear,
And cries—'Tho' mute, there is a poet here!'"

ANONYMOUS.

The Plague at Florence.—In the village of Careggi, whether it were that due precautions had not been taken, or that the disease was of a particularly malignant nature, one after another—first the young and then the old of a whole family dropped off. A woman who lived on the opposite side of the way, the wife of a laborer, and mother of two little boys, felt herself attacked by fever in the night; in the morning it greatly increased, and in the evening the fatal tumor appeared. This was during the absence of her husband, who went to work at a distance, and only returned on Saturday night, bringing home the scanty means of subsistence for the family for the week. Terrified by the example of the neighboring family—moved by the fondest love for her children, and determining not to communicate the disease to them, she formed the heroic resolution of leaving her home, and going elsewhere to die. Having locked them into a room, and sacrificed to their safety even the last and sole comfort of a parting embrace, she ran down the stairs, carrying with her the sheets and coverlet, that she might leave no means of contagion.

She then shut the door with a sigh, and went away; but the biggest hearing the door shut, went to the window, and seeing her running in that manner, cried out, "Good bye, mother," in a voice so tender, that she involuntarily stopped.—"Good bye, mother," repeated the youngest child, stretching his little head out of the window, and thus was the poor afflicted mother compelled for a time to endure the dreadful conflict between the yearnings which called her back, and the pity and solicitude which urged her on: at length the latter conquered, and amid a flood of tears, and the farewells of her children, who knew not the fatal cause and import of those tears, she reached the house of those who were to bury her. She recommended her husband and children to them, and in two days she was no more. Surely, nothing can equal the heart of a mother. How pathetic the expression of a poor woman on hearing her parish priest relate the story of Abraham's offering his son Isaac as a sacrifice. Ah! God would certainly never have required such a sacrifice of a mother.

FORGIVENESS

Is there a man who, if he were to stand by the death bed of his bitterest enemy, and behold him enduring that conflict which human nature must suffer at the last, would not be inclined to stretch forth the hand of friendship, to utter the voice of forgiveness, and wish for perfect reconciliation with him before he left the world?—Who is there that when he beholds the remains of his adversary deposited in the dust, feels not, in that moment, some relentings at the remembrance of those past animosities which mutually embittered their life?—"There lies the man with whom I contended so long, silent and mute forever. He is fallen; and I am about to follow him. How poor is the advantage which I now enjoy? Where are the fruits of all our contests? In a short time we shall be laid together; and no remembrance remain of either of us under the sun. How many mistakes may there have been between us? Had not he his virtues and good qualities as well as I? When we shall both appear before the judgment seat of God, shall I be found innocent and free of blame, for all the enmity I have borne to him?"—My friends, will the anticipation of such sentiments serve now to correct the inveteracy of prejudice, to cool the heat of anger, to allay the fierceness of resentment? How unnatural is it for animosities so lasting to possess the hearts of mortal men, that nothing can extinguish them but the cold hand of death! Is there not a sufficient proportion of evils in the short span of human life, that we seek to increase their number, by rushing into unnecessary contests with another? When a few suns more have rolled over our heads, friends and foes shall have retreated together; and their love and their hatred be equally buried. Let our few days, then, be spent in peace. While we are all journeying onward to death, let us rather *bear one another's burdens*, than harass one another by the way. Let us smooth and cheer the road as much as we can, rather than fill the valley of our pilgrimage with the hateful monuments of our contention and strife.

WM. G. DAVIS & CO.

MAIN STREET, BLAIRSVILLE,

WILL attend to Receiving, Storing, and Forwarding Merchandise of every description which may be confided to their care, to be conveyed by either the canal or land carriage.

ALSO,

A general Agency & Commission Business.

Blairsville, Oct. 30—7t

French, German, and American GOODS.

JUST received, a large variety of Fancy Articles, suitable for the city and country trade, and for the approaching *Christmas and New Year's* Sales, viz:—

200 cards of pearl, wax, cut glass, medallion and other beads; 150 cards of assorted watch chains, guard chains, seals, keys, &c. 50 cards of toy watches; 40 doz. pocket looking glasses; 30 doz. handsome ivory and other assorted snuff-boxes; 50 dozen large and small pocket books; 30 packs 4 1-2, 5 & 6lb. pins; 10 doz. green and white spectacles; 25 doz. needle cases; 25 doz. breast pins, ear rings, finger rings, &c. 250 doz. assorted Spanish shell, long, tuck, side and pocket combs; 25 thousand assorted needles, &c. and will be sold at a small advance to country merchants, pedlers, &c.

ISAAC HARRIS.

October 30.—3t

OLNEY'S GEOGRAPHY,

AND

COBB'S SPELLING BOOK,

FOR SALE BY LUKE LOOMIS & Co.
No. 98 Wood street. Oct. 30—4t

PITTSBURGH FILES, STEEL,

AND CARPETINGS.

JUST received and on hand, 1000 yards of all kinds of stripe, check, plaid, and assorted wool and low priced rag carpeting; 500 yards cross barred, striped, check, and plain country flannels; 100 pieces of Pittsburgh manufactured and other sheetings; 2,000 lb. of do. blister steel.

Also, constantly on hand, a large supply of

BROADMEADOW & Co's FILES & RASPS,

And a full supply of cotton yarns, candlewick, corded cotton, cotton check plaid; green and white flint glassware; window glass; patent tubs and buckets, and a fine assortment of

DRY GOODS,

QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, &c.

All which will be sold low for cash.

ISAAC HARRIS.

Oct. 30.—3t

WANTED,

TO obtain subscribers to some of the most popular periodical works in the western country, TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN, of unexceptionable moral character, good address, and tolerably well acquainted with literature. To such gentlemen as are qualified for the business, the most liberal encouragement will be given.

☞ Inquire of the Printer, or at Griffith's Hotel, Wood street. Oct. 30—3t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having received a few hundred dollars for work done on Section No. 18 Ligonier line Pennsylvania canal, will pay, at the house of S. M'Anulty, Blairsville, on the seventh day of Nov. next, the fifty-two laborers who, in the month of January last, received memorandum notes of the balances due them for work done on Dam No. 3, and Locks on the Kiskeminetas and Conemaugh line, which work he was prevented from completing, and was therefore unable at that time to pay his laborers. Those who do not receive this information in season, can have their pay on the first Monday in January next, by forwarding their memorandum notes to the above places. S. R. RICHARDS.

October 30, 1829—3t*

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town: to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. KERR HAS JUST RECEIVED, (per mail stage,) *from Philadelphia,* a

Fashionable FALL HAT.

ALSO,

A NEW STYLE HEAD DRESS.

Ladies are respectfully invited to call and see them.

No. 41 Diamond, Oct. 23—3t

ATLANTIC SOUVENIR,

FOR 1830,

IN SPLENDID BINDING,

FOR SALE BY
LUKE LOOMIS & Co.
Oct. 27—3t No. 98 *Wood street.*

ONE CENT REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 27th inst. an apprentice to the Glass-blowing business, named Thomas Robinson, aged about 18 years. All persons are forwarned against harboring him. The above reward but no charges will be paid to any person bringing him back to the subscribers.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 30—3t.

THE Partnership existing between the subscribers having been dissolved, they are anxious to close their accounts; therefore request those indebted to make payment to either of them: those who have demands against the firm will please present them for settlement.

G. V. ROBINSON,
NATH. WHISTON,

October 16, 1829.

☞ The Plumbing business will be continued as usual, at No. 70 Liberty street, where all orders in that line will be promptly attended to.

G. V. ROBINSON.

Oct. 16.—3t*

SUBSCRIPTION

For encouraging the introduction of the culture of the Grape Vine into the United States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long-Island, six miles from New York, on the road to Fort Diamond, where he now has, in full cultivation, a Vineyard of forty acres of ground, containing a stock of 65,000 Grape Vines, and a Nursery of 72,000 Grape Vine Roots, comprising sixty-two varieties, selected in Europe, between 40 and 50 degs. north latitude, and having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the departments of Gironde, Lot, and Garonne, in France, 45 deg. north latitude, proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of April next.* The roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the Roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12 1-2 cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. *Roots only two years old,* shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12 1-2 cents for less than 1000; and 18 cts. for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.—*Letters not received unless post paid.*

Mr. Loubat has selected the following species as the best; the choice of which is left to subscribers.

Table Grapes, or for making Strong Wine.

WHITE.

1, Alicante; 2, Robin Eyes, with big clusters; or, Œil de Tour, grosgrain; 3, do Melting, *(or fondant.)* 4, Sweet Guillant; 5, Muscat; do. Frontignan; 7, Muscadelle, from the river *Lot;* 8, Malvoisie; 9, Tokay; 10, Syrian; 11, Constantia; 12, Maaga; 13, Meillers.

RED.

14, Large Muscat; 15, Malvoisie; 16, Red Foot, Pied Rouge;) 17, Black Hambourg; 18, Constantia.

FOR WINE.—WHITE.

19, Auvergnat; 20, Blanquette; 21, Doucinelle; 22, Pan de Dame; 23, Olivette; 24, Doucette; 25, Plant de Reine; 26, Burgundy; 27, Morillion; 28, Madere; 29, Bourgelas; 30, Picardan; 31, Chalosse; 32, Panse.

RED.

33, Claret; 34, Auvergnat; 35, St. Jean; 36, Jacobin; 37, Meunier; 38, Pineau; 39, Pritanier; 40, Teinturier; 41, Bourgignon; 42, Bouteillant; 43, Suisse; 44, St. Antoine; 45, Gamet Noir.

FOR THE TABLE ONLY.—WHITE.

46, Chasselas, from Fontainebleau; 47, do. Golden; 48, do. Cracking; 49, do. Musk; 50, Muscat Lezarde; 51, do. Small Berries; 52, do. d'Alexandria, 53, do. from Jura; 54, Sauvignon.

RED

55, Chasselas; 56, do. Violet; 57, Muscat, Rouge; 58, do. Violet; 59, Muscat Grey; 60, Damas Violet; 61, do. of Poquet; 62, Early Magdelen.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM, Jr. will receive subscriptions.

Oct. 27.—3t

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE LOT, containing nine and a half Acres, in the borough of Allegheny, situated on the Bank of the Ohio River, and in view of this city. The whole will be sold or divided as to suit purchasers. The terms may be known by applying to

JOHN E. PARK,

At J. Hannen's Drug Store, corner of Market and Liberty streets, or to

DR. C. L. ARMSTRONG.

Sept. 25, 1829.

Flaxseed Meal, or Ground Oil Cake,

A VERY cheap and superior article of food for cows, horses, &c. will be delivered at any place in the city, at 75 cents per barrel, or sold very low at the mill, by the barrel. Orders may be left at the store of M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Front street, or at the Oil Mill, in Bayardstown.

Oct. 23.—6tw

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

The Union Canal Lottery

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS NUMBER 13, FOR 1829.

To be drawn at Philadelphia,

On SATURDAY, November 14, 1829.

Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

60 NUMBER LOTTERY—9 DRAWN BALLOTS.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	15,000	15,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,010	4,010
10	1,000	10,000
10	600	6,000
10	500	5,000
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
39	200	5,800
51	100	5,100
51	90	4,590
51	80	4,080
51	70	3,570
102	60	6,120
102	50	5,100
102	40	4,080
204	30	6,120
1122	20	22,440
11475	10	114,750

15594 prizes $273,763
20825 blanks—34220 tickets

Whole Tickets, $10; *Halves,* $5; *Quarters,* $2,50; *Eighths,* $1,25.

Orders from abroad (post paid) enclosing cash, or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register containing an official statement of the drawing will be sent to each adventurer.

☞ Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

Apply to, or address

GEO. A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68
Wood st. Pittsburgh.

Managers' Office, Oct. 30, 1829.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

5000 *lbs. SPAN. SOLE LEATHER,*

1000 LBS. COUNTRY do. do.
1000 lbs. SKIRTING
20 doz. UPPER
30 hhds. Kentucky LEAF TOBACCO
50 bbls. N. O. SUGAR
70 bbls. Prime and Mess PORK

Received on consignment, and for sale by

H. MACSHANE,
Oct. 23—3t *No. 80 Front street.*

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

GUNS—GUNS!

JUST RECEIVED, on consignment, a case of double and single barrel GUNS, which are offered for sale very low, at B. DARLINGTON'S Hardware Store, No. 49 Market street.

October 13—1mo.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Rev. *John Riddell,* late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby required to pay the same to Benjamin Kelso, or William Sturgeon, on or before the 1st of December next; and all persons having claims against said estate, are required to present them, duly authenticated, to said Benjamin Kelso or William Sturgeon, for settlement.

HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON, } *Ex'rs.*
BENJ. KELSO,

Oct. 13—4t*

NATIONAL HOTEL.

112 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL.

J. RIPLEY, formerly of the United States' Hotel, at Hartford, Connecticut, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above splendid establishment, which has undergone a complete alteration in painting and fixtures, and is furnished in the most modern style, with new and elegant furniture, beds, bedding, and mattresses, and is now opened for the reception of company. Private parlors are elegantly fitted up for ladies and gentlemen, travelling either for business or pleasure, and for men of business, particularly, its location affording advantages not inferior to any Hotel—and from the experience of the proprietor and his family, he feels a confidence in saying that the general arrangement of the interior will be such as to compete with any establishment in the city, and no exertions shall be wanting to render the stay of all its patrons perfectly agreeable. Oct. 16.—1m.

For Sale,

A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do.

Inquire of

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
No. 12 Market Street

May 12—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.

August 21, 1829.—tf.

☞A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev. John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared; upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow; the whole in good repair and well watered. There are on the premises 3 good Dwelling-houses, and two Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.

☞ The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.

HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON, } *Ex'rs.*
BENJAMIN KELSO,

October 13, 1829.—tf

FOR SALE,

THE BASSENHEIM FURNACE, together with a suitable quantity of LAND, situated near Zelienople, Butler county, on the Connoquinessing Creek.

The Furnace is worked by a Steam Engine, in complete order.

For further particulars and the terms, inquire of *Neville B. Craig, Esq.* or *Mr. Charles L. Volz,* Pittsburgh, or *Mr. P. L. Passavant,* Zelienople.

July 28.—w3m.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops,* as agents for the Messrs. *Closbys.* The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville. Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O,) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞ Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia,* and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore.* Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of

DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.

May 5, 1829—1yism.

40 BARRELS HERRINGS; 20 barrels Shad; 15 barrels Mackerel. Just received, and for sale low, by

M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.

Oct. 23.—3t

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity* in *style* of dressing is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each,	10,00.
Music,	20,00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent.

Oct. 20—tf.

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,

Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

SADDLE TREES.

THE subscribers will be regularly furnished with SADDLE TREES, of a good quality, at reduced prices.

SAM'L. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of 4th and Wood sts.

July 17.—4mo.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞ Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

Cheap Hardware.

THE subscribers being about to remove from this place, are selling off their stock, comprising a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. for cash or approved acceptances. A large number of the goods are entirely new, having been imported into the city of Philadelphia only last month, where they were bought at the lowest possible rates. Country merchants and others, will therefore have an opportunity of making their purchases at very reduced prices, by calling on the subscribers, who are anxious to close their business forthwith.

JAMES H. CRESSON & Co.
67 *Wood-street, Pittsburgh.*

Sept. 11, 1829.—w3m

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

TO RENT,

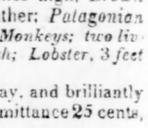
A BRICK HOUSE in Third, between Wood and Market Streets.

Inqure of

CHAS. H. ISRAELL,
Sept. 1.—tf. *Paterson's Row.*

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.



100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed I. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

GREAT CURIOSITIES.

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows;* the *Emur,* or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger,* or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin; Coatimundi;* several *Monkeys; two living Porcupines; Porcupine Fish; Lobster,* 3 *feet long; Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY OUT LOTS,

FOR SALE.

FOUR ACRES of LAND, which will be sold in four separate Lots, to suit purchasers, or the whole together. This ground is handsomely situated—it is one of the most eligible situations for a country residence; it is but one mile from the Allegheny Bridge, adjoining land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins. It is unnecessary to give a farther description, as purchasers will have an opportunity of examining for themselves.

For terms of sale inquire of Robert Park on the premises, John E. Park at the Drug Store of John Hannen, Esq. or of Dr. Charles L. Armstrong, No. 81 Front street.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 1829.

NEW & FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are

Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic,*
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good aquality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Bootlining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb, 27, 1829—wtf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coalbanks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News INK, for fall and summer use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

June 8—tf